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Long Live Glorious Fatherland, Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

DPRK Founding Anniversary Celebrated at Home and Abroad

A grand meeting celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held on the evening of September 8 at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. The meeting was attended by a large number of working people in the city, workers of government organs and social organisations, men of science, arts and the press and cadres of the Korean People's Army. Invited to the meeting were foreign diplomatic representatives and foreign personages residing in Pyongyang.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assemely, made a report in honor of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The meeting was followed by an art performance.

The same day, celebration meetings were held in the provincial capitals of North Korea as well. Meanwhile, a central celebration meeting of Koreans in Japan was also held on the evening of Sept. 8 in Tokyo, with an attendance of more than 3,000 Korean citizens in Japan's capital, and many foreign guests. At the meeting Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, made a report in honour of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The meeting was followed by an art performance.

Similar meetings were held in many places all over Japan.

The Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK

President Choi Yong Kun's Speech at Pyongyang City Meeting
(Abridged)

Today the entire working people of our country are greeting the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with boundless love for their daily prospering and developing fatherland amid a great political and labour upsurge.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great gain won by Korean people in the long-drawn, arduous struggle against imperialism and for national freedom and independence.

The patriotic people headed by the Korean Communists waged a courageous struggle for a long time against the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism for the fatherland and the regeneration of the nation.

The liberation of our country from the yoke of Japanese imperialism by the great Soviet army opened a broad road before the Korean people for the building of a democratic independent state.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on the revolutionary, democratic base created in North Korea through a nationwide struggle of the Korean people against the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to divide Korea. The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked a new stage in the national liberation struggle of the Korean people. From that time the Korean people came to possess a powerful weapon in the struggle for the complete independence and freedom of the nation and emerged on the world arena as citizens of a proud independent state.

The emergence of the worker-peasant state in the Korean peninsula not only ushered in a new era in the history of Korea but also brought about a great change in the situation of the Far East and Asia.

Thanks to the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the forces of peace, democracy and socialism came to have a powerful bastion in the Far East and the imperialist aggressive forces were dealt a telling blow.

The Korean people and our People's Army united rock-firm around the Party safeguarded the independence and honour of the fatherland by repulsing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning a great victory in the fatherland liberation war under active support of the socialist camp and the world peaceloving people and in cooperation with the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Our Party put forth the basic line of the post-war economic construction of ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture in order to rehabilitate and develop the economy severely damaged by the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and thus rapidly strengthen the economic foundation of the Republic and stabilize and improve the people's living in a short span of time.

The Korean people carried this through with inexhaustible creativeness and unflinching struggle.

Thanks to the correct policy of our Party for the socialist transformation, the cooperativization of agriculture and the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and trade were completed also in only 4-5 years after the war.

In this way socialism won a decisive victory in the northern part of the Republic and the age-old sources of exploitation and poverty have been done away with once and for all.

This is the greatest victory won by our people in the building of a new country.

Our country has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundation of a self-supporting national economy and the questions of food, clothing and housing of the people have been basically solved for the first time in the history of Korea.

The historic Fourth Congress of the Party put forth the magnificent tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for turning our country into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developing agriculture and radically improving the people's living by implementing a technical and cultural revolution on the basis of the great victory won by our people in the socialist revolution and construction.

Our working people who victoriously carried out the tasks for the first year of the Seven-Year Plan under the guidance of the Party are making tremendous achievements by displaying mass heroism in response to militant call of the Party for conquering the six heights this year.

This year our industry will turn out 13 times as much industrial goods as were put out 14 years ago.

The agricultural cooperatives have been further consolidated politically and economically and a big stride forward has been made in the rural economy(irrigation, electrification and mechanisation).

Last year we attained the great success of increasing the grain output by one million tons and this year, too, we have brought about a bumper crop, overcoming the severe drought and flood.

The fields of the country on eve of the harvest show that we will be able to conquer the height of 5 million tons of grain.

In our country the compulsory middle school education system has been enforced since 1958 and now preparations for the introduction of the 9 year compulsory technical education system are being made. At present more than 2,500,000 students and pupils are studying free of charge in over 8,900 schools of all levels including 93 higher educational institutions.

Today, more than 160,000 technicians and specialists are working in all branches of the national economy of our country. Thus, we came to have a large contingent of national cadres capable of expertly running the socialist state and building and managing modern enterprises.

This is one of the greatest successes we have made under the people's regime.

Our national culture trodden underfoot and buried for a long time under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism finds itself in the period of overall efflorescence today.

In 1961, the national income grew 3.9 times compared with 1946 and the real wages of factory and office workers were more than doubled in the same period.

Today, the living of our peasants has reached on the whole the level of middle peasants or well-to-do middle peasants.

Our rising generations are given free education and all the

(Continued on page 2)

DPRK Orders and Medals Awarded to GAKJ Leading Workers

PYONGYANG, September 7 (KCNA)–Today the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK made public a decree on awarding orders and medals of the Republic to leading workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The decree points to the merits made by the leading workers of the General Association who, upholding the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, distinguished themselves in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and for the defence of the democratic, national rights of the compatriots in Japan and in ensuring the work for the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to the fatherland.

Under the decree, Order of National Flag Third Class was conferred upon Kang Choon Ja, teacher of a middle and high school of Koreans in Japan, and six others and the merit medals to 179 persons including Kang Keun Jo, vice-chairman of a prefectural headquarters of the General Association.

Meanwhile, certificates of merit of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front were conferred upon Han Hyung Ok, guiding worker of the educational department of the Central Committee of the General Association, and 424 others and letters of the appreciation of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front upon Chung Keuk Whan, director of Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Kanagawa Pref. and 51 others.

Certificates of merit of the Minister of Common Education were awarded Pak Kyung Sik, a teacher of the Korean University in Japan, and 63 other educationists.

President of DPRK Olympic Committee Sends Cable to IOC Chancellor

PYONGYANG, Sept. 5 (KCNA)–In connection with the formation of a North and South Korean single team, Hong Myung Hi, President of the DPRK Olympic Committee, sent today the following telegram to Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee:

We received your August 21 letter informing us that the South Korean Olympic Committee agreed to form a single team of North and South Korea.

We welcome the agreement of the South Korean Olympic Committee to the formation of a single team.

We consider that there will be no problem unsolvable, provided all the parties concerned make sincere efforts for the formation of a single team of North and South Korea.

Earlier, the Olympic Committee of the DPRK received a message of Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the International Olympic Committee.

The message said [illegible] the IOC had received a c[illegible]ication from the South [illegible]orean Olympic Committee that it agreed in the formation of a united Korean team which would participate in the Olympic Games.

Steel Workers Start 120 Day Battle

PYONGYANG, September 1 (KCNA)–The iron and steel workers of our country who are determined to conquer the height of 1.2 million tons of steel have started a "one hundred twenty-day battle" for a greater victory, which will last till the end of the year.

The workers of the Whanghai Iron Works, the Kimchaik Iron Works and the Sunjin Steel Works are vying with each other in working new miracles and bringing about creative innovation in the battle.

The workers of the Whanghai Iron Works are waging a vigorous struggle for maintaining the daily output of steel at 1,400 tons, much higher than the level they have set for the latter half of the year. They are increasing steel output while remarkably reducing the time of a heat at the open hearths through the introduction of advanced work methods and new techniques.

The steel shop of the works produced in the first ten days of August over one thousand more tons of steel than in the corresponding period of the preceding month.

The workers on the furnace-shop of the Kimchaik Iron Works are now keeping the daily pig iron output at 1,780 tons, thus surpassing their daily pig iron target for the latter half of the year.

The melting workers of Furnace Number 1 of the works turned out in August 4,000 more tons of pig iron than July.

Participating in the "one hundred twenty-day battle" they are bringing about collective innovations for keeping the daily output of pig iron at 2,000 tons.

The workers of the Kangsun Steel Works have also enhanced the daily output by 200 tons compared with that in the early days of August while cutting the time of a heat by 20 to 25 minutes on an average.

In the meantime, railway waggons carrying mineral ores and metallurgical installations to their full capacity are streaming to these metallurgical bases in support of the struggle of steel workers to scale the height of 1,200,000 tons of steel this year.

Pyongyang City Mass Meeting Held To Denounce U.S. Aggression Against Cuba

Pyongyang City Mass Rally denouncing U.S. attacks on Cuba

PYONGYANG, Sept. 3 (KCNA)-A mass meeting was held on September 3 in Pyongyang for denouncing and protesting against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive intrigues against Cuba.

The open-air theater in the Youth Park, the meeting place, was packed to capacity with 13,000 working people, youth and students in the city who gathered there with burning indignation at the U.S. imperialists. Present at the meeting were representatives of the Party and social organizations.

Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made the report at the meeting.

Recalling the fact the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements dispatched recently two warships into the territorial waters of Cuba to perpetrate bombardment on Havana and are hell bent on preparations for new aggression against Cuba, he said: This is not only an unpardonable aggressive act against the Cuban people but also a provocation gravely menacing world peace.

The U.S. imperialists' recent bombardment on Havana was a provocative act carefully prearranged in accordance with their aggressive plan, he added.

The speaker declared: The Korean people express undivided support to and militant solidarity with the just struggle of the brotherly Cuban people.

After exposing the fact that the U.S.imperialists are mustering all the forces available to provoke a new war in South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Laos and elsewhere in Asia and the world, the City People's Committee Chairman stated: All these graphically prove that U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of aggression and the vicious enemy of all people fighting for national independence, freedom and social progress.

Lazaro Vigoa, Cuban ambassador to Korea, made a speech at the meeting.

He extended thanks to the Korean people for expressing warm support to and deep solidarity with the Cuban people. The Cuban people are further reinforcing their armed forces to deal a decisive blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are scheming to set foot in the land of the first worker- peasant state of Latin America.

Premier Kim Il Sung Gives Guidance to Agricultural Cooperative

"Maize Must Give Way to Dry Field Rice in Future"

PYONGYANG, Aug. 28 (KCNA) –On August 27, Premier Kim Il Sung gave his 5th on-the-spot guidance to the "Sainal" (new age) Agricultural Cooperative in Sukbong ri, Sinchun County, South Whanghai Province.

Referring to the direction of the future development of our agriculture, the Premier stressed that more dry field rice should be sown in the future, while expanding the acreage of paddy fields. Dry field rice cultivation not only brings high yield but also it is far more favorable for the introduction of machines and consumes less labour, the Premier pointed out and went on;

Hitherto, maize has been the king of dry field crops, but in the future maize must give way to dry field rice. Next year the total acreage under dry field rice should be expanded to 150,000 hectares throughout the country. In 1964 the acreage should be further increased to 300,000 hectares and in 1965 to 400,000 hectares. Thus, we must cultivate rice alone in an area exceeding one million hectares including 600,000 hectares of paddy rice and 400,000 hectares of dry field rice.

When we can ensure the food of the entire population with rice only by expanding the acreage under paddy and dry field rice, maize will be largely directed to feeding domestic animals so as to produce more meat. Then all our people will lead a bountiful life, eating rice and meat soup.

Then, the Premier underscored the necessity of further perfecting the irrigation system, an important factor in the cultivation of dry field rice, and of the importance of the production of dry field rice seed.

Touching upon the task of mechanising the cultivation of dry field rice, Premier Kim Il Sung said: Every province should mechanize sowing, weeding and harvesting in 2,000 to 3,000 hectares out of its total acreage under dry field rice, to begin with, and mechanize the cultivation of dry field rice as a whole from 1964.

The chairmen of provincial rural economy committees and the workers of the "Sainal" Agricultural Cooperatives have firmly pledged themselves to score greater success in the cultivation of dry field rice in response to the Premier's instructions

Japanese Communist Party Demands Diet To Support Korean SPA Proposals

TOKYO, Sept. 2–The Japanese Communist Party demanded on September 2 the Japanese Diet to support the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on the peaceful unification of Korea, according to reports here in Tokyo.

In the message submitted to the speakers of both Houses of the Japanese Diet, the Japanese Communist Party proposed to adopt a resolution supporting the recent proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country on the peaceful unification of Korea.

I.U.S. Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Troops From S. Korea

LENINGRAD, August 30–The 7th Congress of the International Union of Students held in Leningrad adopted a resolution on the Korean issue on August 29, according to a report from Leningrad.

The congress resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists against South Korea and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea.

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working people enjoy the benefit of universal, free medical care.

In August this year Premier Kim Il Sung put forth at the Changsung Joint Conference of local party and economic workers concrete tasks for enhancing the role of county and radically improving the living of the people by further developing local industry and agriculture.

When these tasks are realized, we will produce in 1964 300 million metres of fabrics, 3 million tons of rice and 200,000 tons of meat, and the modern rural houses built newly will reach 300,000 in number. Then, our people's living will be radically improved.

The great socio-economic changes which took place in our country have brought about a radical change in class foundation of the people's regime and consolidated our state and social system as never before.

When the northern part of the Republic is daily prospering and developing along the road of independence and progress, South Korea under the colonial subjugation is on the steady decline and ruin.

The U.S. imperialists have not only turned South Korea into their colony but into a military base for invading the whole of Korea and, furthermore, Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a dark land under the sway of oppression and terror, starvation and poverty.

The U.S. imperialist army is perpetrating all kinds of outrages, plundering, killing and insulting the South Korean compatriots.

The "military regime" of South Korea has banned the activities of all political parties and social organisations and is rushlessly suppressing the people. The military fascist clique are further thrusting the South Korean economy to the subjugation by the foreign monopoly capital and, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have rigged up the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and are brewing the criminal machinations to bring in even the aggressive Japanese capital.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have waged a consistent struggle to guarantee peace in Korea, settle the Korean question peacefully and deliver the South Korean compatriots from the mire of hunger and poverty.

The eleventh session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK again advanced reasonable proposals for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, saving the South Korean people from the tragic plight of today and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

The U.S. army must clear out of South Korea and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

There is no other way of rehabilitating the destroyed South Korean economy and saving the South Korean people from the mire of famine and poverty than through making the U.S. troops pull out of south Korea with the joint force of the North and the South and relying upon the powerful foundation of the national economy we have built in North Korea by realising intercourse between the North and the South.

The U.S. imperialist colonial rule will certainly be abolished and the reactionary regime of South Korea be overthrown by the united force of the entire patriotic people of North and South Korea, and the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland will surely be crowned with final victory.

Today the international situation is developing further in favour of the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is firmly united with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic by unbreakable alliances and have relations of friendship and cooperation with all the fraternal countries.

No force on earth can undermine the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp is the decisive guarantee for victory in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

The Korean people will exert all their efforts, also in the future, to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people trenchantly condemn the war of intervention by the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam and actively support the just liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We vehemently denounce the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to create two Chinas, aggravate tension in the Taiwan straits and perpetrate armed aggression against the Chinese Mainland and actively support the struggle of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

We strongly condemn the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists against the Cuban revolution and actively support the struggle of the Cuban people for the defence of freedom, independence and the gains of the revolution.

We actively support the national liberation struggle of all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom and independence.

The Korean people will continue to fight resolutely for a lasting peace of the world by further strengthening the solidarity with the peaceloving people the world over.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea invariably supports the principles of peaceful coexistence among nations with differing social systems and stands for the solution of international disputes by way of negotiation.

We will uphold these principles in the future, too, and strive to develop friendly relations with all countries desirous of establishing good relations with our country.

In conclusion, President Choi Yong Kun declared:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents the future of the unified fatherland and it is the source of the unbreakable might of the Korean people in their struggle for the final victory of the revolution.

No force can break the revolutionary force of the Korean people who are united under the banner of the Republic or block the road of their struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Voices Against "the Talks" Are Daily Mounting Among Korean and Japanese Peoples

The U.S., South Korean and Japanese reactionaries are more eager than ever before to put an end successfully to the "South Korea-Japan Talks," also called "10-year-old negotiations."

Why is it that the talks have been in a vicious cycle of frustration, suspension, resumption during these ten years in spite of the fact that their conclusion is unanimously desired by these reactionaries? Needless to say, it is because the Korean and Japanese peoples have been strongly opposed to the talks.

Japanese bourgeois newspapers are unanimous in saying Prime Minister Ikeda is afraid that the "South Korea-Japan Talks" may result in unseating his Cabinet just as public agitation over the revised "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty" caused the Kishi Cabinet's downfall.

These facts are an indication of the powerfulness and staunchness of the Korean and Japanese peoples' struggles against the talks.

We will inform our readers of some of the recent developments in the movement in Japan against the talks.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, rallying around itself most of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, has been making consistent efforts to expose the true nature of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The General Association is calling upon all the compatriots to rise in a struggle against the talks, irrespective of differences of political persuasions, organizations and religious beliefs.

The General Association has played a decisive role in helping the Japanese people realize the danger of the talks.

Late in August, it held a Korean citizens' rally in Tokyo and demanded the Japanese Government discontinue the talks at once. The rally in Tokyo was followed by local gatherings against the talks throughout Japan on Sept. 14 and a central meeting in Tokyo on the following day.

Meanwhile, early in September, its Standing Committee asked over 40 Japanese political parties, trade unions and other progressive organizations to strengthen their struggle against the talks. On or around Sept. 9, the 14th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, round-table conferences were scheduled to be held between Korean and Japanese youth, women, businessmen, journalists and men of culture.

The Japan Communist Party, in order to frustrate the talks, is calling on the Japanese to launch joint action larger in scale than the one they staged against the revised "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty." The party is now developing propaganda and organizing activities for this purpose within the local branches of the National Joint Struggle Council Against the "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty."

In Gunma, Ibaragi, Yamaguchi and other prefectures, Japanese progressive organizations affiliated with the National Council are planning to launch joint action.

On Sept. 11, the party sponsored in Tokyo a central rally against the talks.

Meanwhile, the Japan Socialist Party has been making consistent efforts to fight against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The Central Committee of the Party, meeting late in August, decided to launch a nationwide joint struggle against the talks from September through October.

In the Diet held between mid-August and early September, the two parties denounced severely the Japanese Government for reopening the talks.

Meanwhile, the Japan-Korea Society is playing an active role in fighting against "the South Korea-Japan Talks," designating September as the "month for fighting against the Japan-South Korea Talks."

It is holding meetings, large and small, all over Japan. A central meeting is scheduled for September 12 in Tokyo.

Sohyo, one of the most influential workers' associations in Japan, decided at the 19th national convention held at the end of August that the struggle against "the South Korea-Japan Talks" was one of the most important tasks of the trade unions affiliated with it.

Moreover, the 8th World Conference Against A and H Bombs held early in August in Tokyo, passed a resolution calling for struggle against the talks.

In addition, at the recent 8th Japan Mothers' Conference held in Osaka and Kyoto, and at the Japan Sea Meeting for Peace held in the latter part of July, resolutions opposing "the South Korea-Japan Talks" were passed. These resolutions said that the struggle against the talks was at present the most important task imposed upon the Japanese people.

Thus, voices against the talks are mounting day after day among both the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Participants in the Central Rally of Korean Residents in Japan, which, in order to smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks," was held on August 28 at the Nakano Public Hall in Tokyo

20 South Korean Reporters Detained by U.S. M.P.s

SEOUL. Aug. 30–The South Korean journalists who were permitted to cover news in Panmunjom lodged a protest on Aug. 29 with the U.S. imperialist aggressive army against its restriction of their news coverage activities, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report.

In their written protest submitted to Meloy, commander of the U.S. army in South Korea, the journalists pointed out that on Aug. 29 when the 155th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held, the U.S. army unreasonably restricted their news coverage and failed to keep the time, causing the waste of time, and strongly demanded him to take an immediate measure for preventing the recurrence of such outrageous acts.

The U.S. imperialists have been trying to cover up their frequent violation of the armistice agreement by hampering the free news coverage by the South Korean journalists in Panmunjom where the U.S. violation of the agreement is discussed at the military armistice commission meetings. The U.S. imperialist aggressors' wanton outrage and national insult upon the South Korean journalists in Panmunjom were reported many times, in the recent years.

However, no answer has been given as yet by Meloy and his associates and the "free" U.S. press which has been proud of "extensive" and "swift" news coverage keeps silence about this matter.

This shows that even the shameless Yankees can not find any pretext for justifying their outrageous acts.

In Panmunjom that day (aug. 29), a military armistice commission meeting was held in connection with the outrages of the enemy side which kidnapped fishermen of North Korea and with the repeated intrusions into the territorial air of Korean side by the military aircraft of the enemy side. Many eyes were reveted through the windows upon the meeting hall.

Nearly 20 South Korean journalists also came to cover the meeting. But, the U.S. M.P.s locked them up in a journalists room. Toward the end of the meeting, the U.S. side disguised three persons of its side as journalists to conceal its suppression of South Korean journalists' news coverage and sent them out. Suspicious of even these disguised reporters, U.S. M.P.s dogged them, closely watching their every move, and hindered them from taking pictures, and talking with the North Korean journalists.

South Korean "tourists" who were talking with North Korean journalists were taken away by U.S. M.P.s and strictly ordered to keep silence. The U.S. M.P.s tried hard to give them no chance of having a conversation with the North Korean journalists.

This shows how they are afraid of contacts between the North and South Korean journalists and how frantic they are to cover up their unpardonable crimes. This also throws a revealing light on the true picture of the American-style "freedom of speech."

U.S. Soldiers Kill Korean Children

SEOUL. Sept. 3 –According to a report of a South Korean newspaper Kyunghyang Shinmoon, a Yankee soldier who was driving a truck at a mad speed on the road of Unijungboo, Kyunggi Province, intentionally hit and killed a Korean child Kim Bok Kyoo (6) with his truck on June 28.

On the same day, another U.S. soldier who was driving an ambulance on the road in Chunkok County of the same province also knocked down and killed a Korean child Kwon Chul Koon (9) with his car.

Further, a Yankee crew member of an American vessel which anchored in Pusan on Aug. 29 attempted to rape a Korean woman Kang Ok Ja and stabbed her with his jackknife, when she stubbornly resisted, inflicting serious wounds upon her, according to a South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin report of Aug. 30 from Pusan.

The American crew also stabbed and hurt a Korean woman Yum Choo Hi who turned up there hearing Mrs. Kang's shriek.

DPRK Red Cross Ready To Send Repatriation Ship Should Cholera in Japan Disappear

PYONGYANG, Sept. 3 (KCNA)- The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent today the following telegram to the Japan Red Cross Society:

We received your cable dated Aug. 30. Our society will send the 98th repatriation ship should the danger of cholera in Japan disappear completely in the future. As for the question of extension of the term of the return home agreement, our society considers that there is no reason whatever why the solution of this question which can be agreed upon in a simple way should be further delayed and again proposes to you to agree to our draft agreement of Aug. 7 by telegram.

Typhoon-Hit S.Korean Fishermen Leave for Home

Some of the 143 typhoon-hit South Korean fishermen left on Aug. 26 for Inchon port in South Korea aboard their completely repaired fishing boats, after they had completely recovered their health in the northern part of the Republic.

As reported earlier, they were rescued by the Korean People's Army and North Korean fishermen between Aug. 10 and 11, while drifting off the West Coast of Korea.

According to Hankuk Ilbo (S. Korean paper) reports of Aug. 29 and Sept. 1, 40 of the 143 victims of the typhoon safely arrived at the port on Aug. 28, and 18 others on Aug. 31.

Following these two groups (1st and 2nd), a 3rd group of the fishermen is ready to sail for their homeward journey.

The Hunkuk Ilbo of Aug. 28 quoted Pyongyang Radio Broadcast as saying that, of the rescued fishermen, those who were found to be sick or wounded were provided with all possible medical treatments. Carried to a dockyard, the damaged 27 fishing boats were repaired and supplied with new fishing gears and outfit.

People in the northern part of the Republic are very glad to be able to rescue their compatriots and send them back to their homes.

The South Korean paper wrote: On hearing the news of the safety of the fishermen, their family members cried for joy or embraced each other. They had been searching the beach for the bodies of their kith and kin, with tears in their eyes.

The report quoted Kim Chun Suk (39), wife of Li Yung Jin (52), leader of the 143 sufferers, as saying, "This is almost unbelievable. It's hardly believable that things like this could ever happen. Not a dream? If not, I do not know how to express thanks to those who saved my husband."

The paper continued: South Korean people, not only the family members of the fishermen who were rescued by their compatriots in the northern half of our country, are also moved so much by the warmest helping hand extended to the fishermen by the Government of North Korea that they can hardly know how to express their thanks.

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Hankuk Ilbo reporting the safety of the typhoon-hit 143 S. Korean fishermen (Aug. 29 and Sept. 1 issues)

Development of Korean Paintings: Brilliant Legacy of National Culture (2)

A Utopia in a Dream: (Horizontal Scroll) ink and light color on silk by An Kyon (mid- 15th century). Height 15.23"; Width 41.76" Li dynasty

Paintings of the Li Dynasty

The Li dynasty was a period during which Korean paintings flourished and attained the highest level of development. The principal factors contributing toward this remarkable progress in Korean painting were as follows: unprecedentedly complete centralization of feudal power, temporary stability of the internal and external situations, increased productive capacity of the society, as well as the existence of brilliant traditions of paintings which had been accumulated so far.

The pictures of this period are characterized by such qualities as simplicity, naiveness and an objective view of the external world. These qualities are also observable in the paintings of the Koryo dynasty, though they are less distinct than in those of Li period. Further, the subjects of the Li painting, which are rich in variety, and the modelling methods used in them, are also characteristic. Thus, as for subjects, it is worthy of note that besides subjects common in the previous dynasties such as river-landscapes, human figures, birds, flowers and animals, portraits are more important among the paintings of this period. It should not be overlooked here that the new, superior methods introduced from foreign countries and the traditions of native Korean portrait paintings played a very important role in promoting this development.

Of all painters in the 15th century, An Kyon and Kang Huian are most famous.

The picture of a "Utopia in a Dream"(a horizontal scroll) by An Kyon, a painter of the mid-15th century, is famous particularly for its forceful brushstrokes and excellent interpretation of the beauty and magnificence of nature. With this, he ranks among the most distinguished master painters in the history of Korean paintings. Regrettably, however, the Japanese took this masterpiece out of Korea to Japan, so that we, Koreans, can not see it today in our country. The scholar-painter Li Sang Jwa, who was very active during the first half of the 16th century and well-known as the successor to An Kyon, further developed his predecessor's achievements, particularly the use of forceful touches. His landscape called the "Picture of a Nymph Under a Pine Tree," which portrays a nymph enjoying a moonlight ramble, captivates the spectators especially by its dynamic and graceful lines. These qualites also charcterize another masterpiece of his, "A Tiger."

The Li dynsty produced a large number of talented woman painters.

However, the Imjin National Defence War (Invation of Korea by Hideyoshi's armies) (1592-1598) and the intrusion into Korea (in 1636) of barbarians of the Nyojin State (which in those days dominated the northeastern areas of Manchuria) interrupted the development of Korean paintings. During these war and invasion, precious Korean art objects were plundered, destroyed or burnt.

Paintings, of course, could not escape this fate.Nevertheless,even during these periods of national crisis, Korean painters were not idle. For example, Li Sung Gil, who took arms to defend his fatherland, is famous for his "Picture of Victory." Li Chong's pictures were ruthless in criticizing and exposing the corruption of the ruling classes of the Li dynasty. Further, Kim Myong Guk, whose name is well-known among our countrymen, also belongs to the Li dynasty period. It is our pride that Japanese paintings owed their development in not a small measure to his temporary stay in Japan.

Cattle Farming: ink and colour on paper by Kim Turyang (1696-1763). Height 15.51"; Width 20.04" Li dynasty

The ability to observe accurately reality and to analyze sharply things, which these artists had in common, credit them with being pioneers of realism in the true sense of the words.

With the spread of the patriotic "Silhak" thought (literally, "Realistic or Practical Learning") and tne development of a critical spirit in those days, a new approach to reality gradually led to a change in the field of paintings, a revolt against the unrealistic, or old-fashioned style of drawing that had prevailed so far among painters in those days. As a result, toward the end of the 17th century and in the beginning of the 18th century,truly realistic national paintings, based on the feelings and thoughts of the masses, flourished.

Development of Realism in the 18th Century

Chong Son, one of the best realist painters of the 18th century succeeded in establishing a most unique style of painting, by rejecting all sorts of old-fashioned methods and conservative ideas. He beautifully painted mountains and rivers of his fatherland, in all of which his

A Man Lying on a Rock: ink on paper by Kang Huian (1419 -1464) Height 9.31"; Width 6.20" Li dynasty

devoted love for his homeland and correct interpretations of social realities are manifest. Among his masterpieces, "Mt. Inwang," the "Picture of the Kuryong Falls" and "An Old Castle in Late Autumn" are particulary noteworthy for their rich and correct expressions of Korean people's feelings.

The realism of the 18th century, established by Chong Son, Yun Tuso and other master painters, was inherited and enriched further by such followers as Sim Sa Jong, Kim Yung Kyong, Choi Buk and Li In Mun. Such painters as Pyon Sang Byok and Kim Tu Ryang displayed their matchless talents in their pictures of animals and human figures. Thus Kim Tu Ryang's picture of "Cattle Farming" is the best example to show the optimism of the working people as well as the atmosphere of Korean pastoral scenes.

Realism in Korean paintings reached a higher stage of development in the latter half of the century. In this respect, we must not underestimate the contributions made by such painters as Kim Hong Do and Sin Yun Bok. For the painter Kim Hong Do (1750-?), it was most important to give expressoin in his works to the life of optimistic and hard-working people and their simple but healthy mode of life, as well as to expose thoroughly to public view the hypocricy and corruption of the ruling '*yangban*' classes (Korean noblility). The themes of Sin Bok's (1758-?) were basically the same as those of Kim Hong Do's. We should not overlook the creative activities of such minor painters as: Cho Jun Kyu, Kim Ryang Ki and Li Je Kwang, if they were not so richly endowed with talent as Kim Hong Do and Sin Yun Bok.

Early in the 19th century when the feudal society of the Li dynasty, plagued by serious political controversies and socio-economic contradictions, was unavoidably going down the road to collapse, Korean paintings began to lapse into a state of decline. It was many years before Korean painters were encouraged by the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party, and were rewarded so amply as never before for their creative work.

It must be stressed, however, that the limitations and contradictions of the time did not necessarily or competely blight the genius and talent of all the Korean painters in those days. To take Chang Sung Op (1843-1897) for instance, his pictures of "Hawk" and "Crabs" are masterpieces of particular importance, which show his partriotic feeling for his fatherland as well as his hatred for poverty and oppression.

Invention of Rain -Fall Measuring Device Commemorated

Rainfall measure: for the first time in Korea and in the world, in fact, 200 years prior to the Western countries

September 3 fell on the 521st anniversary of the invention of rain-fall measuring device in our country.

It was manufactured on Sept. 3, 1441, by prominent Korean inventor Li Chun.

This was nearly 200 years before the making of rain-fall measuring device by Benedetto Castelli of Italy.

The cylinder-shaped copper rain gauge was 45.48 cm. in height and 23.23 cm. in diameter.

This rain gauge was installed in the Suwoonkwan, the then organ of astronomical observatory.

Such rain-fall measuring devices were installed in different localities.

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (18)

(Continued)

(5) As measures, consistent with the new situation, for peaceful and independent unification of the fatherland, the Party proposed to the South Korean authorities a South-North confederation system and economic and cultural interchange between the North and the South. These measures opened up a new phase of great importance in the movement to unify the fatherland, and drove the Chang Myun clique into a scrape.

The U.S. imperialists lost no time in replacing Syngman Rhee with Chang Myun as their puppet after the Syngman Rhee "regime" was overthrown.

Chang Myun, just as Syngman Rhee, was a notorious pro-American and pro-Japanese politician.

When he scrambled for political power, Chang Myun called for "peaceful unification" as against the Syngman Rhee's "unification by force" policy. After coming to power, he put forth fraudulent slogans such as "democratic administration", "construction of a welfare state, and "relief of the unemployed."

For a while, people thought that Chang Myun might be able to save the critical situation in some way or other. There were even some sections of people who pinned their hopes on the Chang Myun regime.

The situation demanded Korean revolutionaries expose as soon as possible the fraudulent nature of Chang Myun's "democratic administration" and "peaceful unification" and lead the people to understand that no puppet "regime" could save them out of the crisis as long as the U.S. colonial rule continued there.

Premier Kim Il Sung, confronting this situation, made public a programmatic plan for unification of the fatherland in his report at a meeting held in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

The Party again made clear its policy for national unification which, as was frequently stressed, had to be realized on autonomous and democratic basis, proposing that if the South Korean authorities was not in a position to agree with North Korean side on holding a free general election throughout the South and North of the country, they should agree with North Korean side on establishing a South-North confederation system and on realizing economic and cultural cooperation between the North and the South. Further, the Party proposed that, if the South Korean authorities could not accept even this just proposal, a genuinely economic committee should be organized by the representatives of the business circles of the both sides, with the object of bringing about economic interchange between the two parts of the country.

(To be continued)

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